







## OUR OMNIBUS.

## PIPER PAN.

The South London Institute of Music at Camberwell will begin the 30th season of concerts on Nov. 24 with a performance of Mr. E. Elgar's oratorio, "King Olaf." Haydn's "Creation," Smart's "Bride of Dunbar," and Wallace's "Maritana" will also be performed during the winter series of entertainments; and other concerts of a miscellaneous character are included in the scheme.

"Elizah" will be performed by the National Sunday League Musical Society at Queen's Hall on Sunday evening, Oct. 31. Mesdames Medora Henderson, Dews, Maude Ballard, Maude Robertson; Messrs. Hiram Jones, Francis Davies, John Bartley, and John Walters are the soloists, and the choir and orchestra of 350 will be conducted by Mr. Churchill Sibley.

I understand that Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera, "Moïse," which was successfully produced at Monte Carlo a short time ago, is to be performed this winter at Lyons, Lille, Rouen, Brest, Nantes, Nice, and Algiers. This will be a noteworthy exception to the almost general rule prevailing in France, where an Englishman's music is seldom heard.

Little Bruno Steindel made such an enormous success at his pianoforte recital in Queen's Hall last Tuesday that Mr. Newman has arranged for the marvellous child to give another recital on Nov. 30.

As was anticipated, the Lamoureux Band in Paris arranged to continue their concert under another director, M. Chevillard, now that M. Lamoureux has given up the conductorship. The orchestral concert at Queen's Hall, which M. Lamoureux is to conduct, commences on Wednesday next with an interesting programme devoted entirely to instrumental works.

Everyone is glad to hear that Mdm. Patti is convalescent, and able to come from Paris to town, where she arrived last week.

The Crystal Palace directors have started a series of oratorio concerts at popular prices. Sullivan's "Golden Legend" was chosen for the inaugural performance on Thursday evening, Mesdames Medora Henderson, Jessie King, Messrs. Herbert Grover and Mr. Robert Grice, with the Palace choir and orchestra, conducted by Mr. Mann, taking part.

Dr. Edward Greig was expected, and has probably arrived by now, in London on Friday or Saturday. The gifted pianist and composer appears at the Philharmonic concert next Thursday evening, and he will give pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Nov. 22 and Dec. 4 and 13.

One of the most flourishing provincial musical societies, the Gloucestershire Choir, inaugurated last season with a highly successful concert at the Pictorial Palace, Liverpool, last week. The choir, consisting entirely of male voices, proved themselves adepts in all the essential points of good part singing, and gave abundant testimony of the remarkable abilities of their conductor, Mr. Eugene Gossens.

Much regret is felt by musicians at the death of Mr. Alfred Caldicott, Principal of the London College of Music, which has just taken place at Worcester. Mr. Caldicott was an early age of 55. Mr. Caldicott composed many musical works, of which 13 were operas.

After filling the post of conductor of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society for 25 years, Mr. George Mount has now resigned, and Mr. Ernest Ford has been appointed to succeed him.

The part of La Petite Maricé in the forthcoming production at the Shaftesbury Theatre will be played by Miss Decima Moore. That she will look and act the part to perfection, and sing Leocoe's charming music in the most delightful manner, goes without saying.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

There was great excitement amongst the sparrows of Leicester-square on Monday last, when an escaped squirrel from one of the adjoining houses was to be seen gambolling among the branches of the trees. The birds surrounded it in dozens, uttering wild cries, but keeping at a respectable distance from the squirrel, and uttering powers. When the squirrel came to the ground, the boys of the neighbourhood, who had gathered to the square in strong force, chased it until it took refuge again in the trees, to be mobbed again by the infuriated sparrows. This is not the first time, I believe, that this same little animal has been seen at large in Leicester-square.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Dec. 2 include a green monkey, a vervet monkey, a cat, a crowned lemur, a white deer (born in the gardens), 2 trumpeter swans, a bird-eating spider, 2 Weki rails, a cardinal grosbeak, a Sambar deer, a hog deer, 2 great-billed rheas, and a common chameleon.

The skink, about which I have been asked by a correspondent to give a few notes, is a pretty little bird with plumage of green, yellow, and black colour. It is only a resident bird in certain localities in our islands, but in winter larger numbers pay us a visit, and may be seen in most parts of the country. In confinement it is a very happy but restless bird, and becomes very domesticated if properly treated, and is easily taught little tricks. Its food in a wild state consists chiefly of insects, and the seed of the elder, beechmast, and fir cones. Caged birds thrive on rape and canary seed, maw, and hemp, with a good supply of green stuff. Its song is pleasing, but it does not excel with its voice.

There has recently arrived at the Zoological Gardens a male example of the Caucasian wild goat, of which only a single specimen has previously been exhibited in the collection. This specimen—a female—was presented to the society in 1893, and at the time was said to be the only Caucasian wild goat that had ever reached Europe alive. She is still living, and it is to be hoped that, now there is a pair, the animals may be induced to breed in the gardens, like many of its relatives—such as the Alpine ibex, the markhor, and the last Euro-Gone.

Our sketch is taken from one of the specimens in the Zoo.

The Caucasian ibex is of a uniform brownish colour, slightly darker on its under parts, and the male animal



CAUCASIAN IBEX.

is furnished with a short, stubby beard and large knotted horns, growing spirally outwards and backwards, the points of them inclining towards each other. The female possesses only short and slender horns. Its habitat is on the Asiatic side of the Caucasus, where it is found in the highest and most rugged parts of the mountain range. It is generally met with in small herds, but solitary individuals are sometimes made across. The nature of its haunts make it difficult of approach, and being also very shy and wary, it is an animal not easy to stalk. It is, no doubt, owing to the difficulty in capturing specimens, and, when caught, of their impotence of captivity, that this goat is so seldom seen in zoological collections.

The account of "Joe," a trained orang-outang on show in N. America, in this month's "Strand Magazine," is an interesting communication, and the photos which illustrate it are decidedly good. We must admit, however, that we are somewhat astonished at the extraordinary results of his education, but much more astonished to learn that an examination of the beast revealed a "prehensile appendage." It will be news to most people to be told that an orang has been covered with a "prehensile appendage" for hitherto none of the anthropoid apes, of which the orang is a member, have been blessed with one. The writer of the article could not have seen the original "Joe," at any rate with his pyramus off.

## THE ACTOR.

The critics will be puzzled on Monday. Shall they go to the Globe to see the new "Chinese" play, "The First Born," or to Her Majesty's, to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Tree back to the theatre? Perhaps some of the noble army will try to do both these things, starting at the Globe and finishing at the other playhouse. The feat can be accomplished, no doubt, but it is not a pleasant one to undertake in winter weather. Then there is the "Duchess of Dijon" at the Camberwell theatre on Monday; but that will be covered by the musical experts.

A Chinese play should be an interesting thing to see, except that I have always understood that "Celestial" dramas are inordinately long. But "The First Born," I gather, is a Chinese play only to the extent that it professes to illustrate the Chinese character and life in California. The locale is American, I am told, and so is the author; but the actors, however, we can take it, in a few hours, we may take it, the mystery of "The First Born" will be revealed to us.

From the Katherine and Petrichio of Her Majesty's I anticipate the best. Both characters are well within the scope of the two players who will undertake them. Mrs. Tree has not the imposing physique of Miss Hehan, but that need not stand in her way. A sturdy spirit can exist within a slender form, and I have no doubt Mrs. Tree will give a very good account of the role. At the same time, I am not greatly enamoured of the play, which is very medieval in its methods and its ethics, and has no application at all to the modern conditions as they affect married women.

"The Duchess of Dijon," if it comes to London with the artists who have been enacting it on tour, will have the merit, with (I have no doubt) others, of re-introducing a metropolitan audience to an able young actress whose opportunities have recently been few. I refer to Miss Hall Cause (Mrs. G. D. Day), who has done little work on the stage since her marriage. In "The Duchess of Dijon" she has, I believe, a romantic part, with which she should be in sympathy. She is essentially a "strong" actress, though so young.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayores have issued invitations to the Mansion House on Tuesday evening to witness the performance of "The Tempest," by the Elizabethan Street Company. This is a distinct feather in the cap of the society and of its energetic manager, Mr. William Poel. It crowns the testimonial of honour that has been bestowed upon the society from time to time by the great City companies and by the City of London.

We would have been unfortunate if "The Vagabond King" had been unable to find a dwelling-place among the West-end theatres. Its production at Camberwell was altogether successful, and the reports of it which appeared made many players anxious to make its acquaintance at some West-end house. The Court Theatre is a little out of the beaten tracks of the theatrical world, but, on the other hand, it is easily accessible, not only by cab and bus, but by rail from all parts. Mr. Parker's play ought to draw many to Sloane-square.

I see that Miss Jennie Lee, the ever-popular "Jo," has been engaged to play principal boy in one of the suburban pantomimes. This will be quite a return to old times, seeing that Miss Lee's earliest triumphs were made in burlesque and extravaganza. It was her crossing-sweeper in "Little Faust" which paved the way to "Jo."

## OLD IZAAK.

The Thames continues low and bright, and until a good downpour of rain happens, it is idle to expect much

sport, other than in the tidal water. There are, it is paradoxically said, exceptions to all rules, and if it happens (which is most unlikely) that some marked change in the condition of the river occurs it will be duly notified in our latest angling column.

At Teddington, Mr. Phillips, of the Western Piscatorial, fishing with M'Bride, took a quantity of barbel, of which a number were returned to the river, the best fish scaling nearly 40lb. Favourable reports reach me from the fishing on the River Brent, which has been taken by W. M'counne at Molesey, and at Shiplake the Silver Trouts have been successfully carried through their prize competition, Messrs. Abraham, Fletcher, Clark, and Williams being the successful anglers.

The Arun anglers had grand sport at Pulborough on Sunday last, and particulars, kindly furnished me by Mr. W. G. Hollman, the Central Association baitfish, show it to have been quite a record for the fish, for the fish were mostly of the 12lb. size, and were landed after three-quarters of an hour's exciting play by Mr. Gower, of the Original Clerkenwell Piscatorial. Mr. Platt had one but slightly smaller, Mr. Jones, of the Anchor and Hope, one of 10lb., Mr. Gover one of 9lb., and many of smaller size were taken.

The Lea Anglers have had poor sport, and until a good push of water comes matters are not likely to improve. From the Yare I hear that roach are being taken, but only in favoured spots. Within the last few weeks a number of anglers have been out among them a Norwich gentleman who secured some 62lb., and 32lb. fell to the rod of Mr. Gunton, of the Norwich Marlborough Piscatorial Society. These are the best takes of which particulars have reached me.

Great Yarmouth, Southend, Leigh, and similar resorts are now good sea-fishing quarters, and at Deal the big cod, following the sprats, will soon be coming in, and the fishing there will then be at its best. An angler who can stand the sea, and fishes at the right time as regards the tide, will find sea fishing afford good sport in its way, and what is more the fish caught round our coast are nearly all of a thoroughly edible character.

A variety of baits are open to the sea anglers, even omitting that suggested by Shakespeare: "Master, I wonder how the fishes live in the sea?" "Why as men do on land; the big ones eat up the little ones." Sea fish are nearly all carnivorous. A lugworm is a useful bait, but a bit of fresh herring, squid, mackerel, shrimps, oysters, bacon skin, and eels, or even a bit of parchment cut to resemble a fish, and many other little dainties are at times equally suitable to their taste. Our sea fishes are not yet educated up to the fresh water standard, but it is said, are becoming so where sea anglers are numerous, and relatively fine tackle, as well as a tempting bait, is in such cases necessary to insure success in taking them.

The annual collection among London angling societies on behalf of the Rivers Restocking and Preservation Fund has been fixed for the last week in November. The fund is not intended to be limited to the clubs, and the committee earnestly hope that many anglers will contribute, and others who have not hitherto subscribed to any similar fund will feel it a duty and pleasure to contribute towards the restocking of the rivers from which they take so many fish. Donations may be sent to Mr. R. Gurney, secretary Anglers' Association, 118, Mark Lane, E.C. 3, or to Mr. W. Wade, secretary, Central Angling Society, 6, Priory-st., Bermondsey, S.E.; or to Mr. T. Crumple, hon. treasurer, 12, Regent-st., London, S.W.

The Central Association delegate meeting takes place at their headquarters, Bedford Road, Covent Garden, on Monday, Nov. 29, at 8 p.m. A. Medcalfe will occupy the chair. I am pleased to hear that £10 has been forwarded by the association to the Charing Cross Hospital, as the result of the first competition for the cup presented by Mr. Walter Emden, J.P., L.C.C., early in the year.

The committee of the Thames Angling Preservation Society met on Tuesday last. A vast amount of business relative to preservation of the river, restocking, and the like was on the agenda, and one of the leading items having reference to the federation of all the up-river associations, as suggested by Mr. H. W. Higgins (hon. secretary) on behalf of the parent society. Satisfactory results were to be had from Reading and Henley, and there is little doubt that a similar result will be achieved from the portion of the river under the care of the society was never so well looked after as now, and every penny contributed is devoted to the purpose intended.

That the society deserves far more support than it gets goes without saying, and it is to be hoped the appeal of the members of the Sundial Angling Society, which Mr. W. H. Emden has so well backed up as treasurer, will be successful. It is that 25 gentlemen, or clubs, should contribute £25 each, by Christmas, and several conditional contributions of that amount have already been promised. The Thames affords sport to thousands of anglers, and a society which looks after their interest as this does ought never to lack funds for its work.

My esteemed colleague, "Buckland Junior," has just had an exceptional experience. He and a friend were fishing for jack in one of the New River Company's reservoirs, the bait being a large dace, when his friend struck and landed a perch of 12lb., which was only 11in. greater in length than the bait itself. That the fish clearly thought this was not the day of small things, but was caught all the same. I have had an almost similar experience in the same reservoir.

## GENERAL CHATTER.

It will be remembered that the disgracefully polluted condition of the River Brent came under public notice a short time ago, and, after sharp controversy between various local au-

thorities, assurance was given that effective remedial measures had been adopted. I cannot say whether there was any truth in the statement at the time; but I do know that, when walking from Ealing to Greenford, the other afternoon, my companions and I were absolutely sickened by stench coming from the black stream alongside the road. This, too, in spite of the wind blowing strongly from us to it; had we been walking to leeward of the foul brook, I verily believe that we would have died in the streets. Even as it was, I suffered from bad headache for two days, and my friends made similar complaint.

There are other water courses passing through Greater London—notably, the Lea—which urgently need sanitary supervision and control of the most direct and vigilant kind. Some of them, like the malarious Brent, are no better than open sewers, and their currents being sluggish, horrible accumulations of sewage under which "freshet," consequent upon heavy rain, the foul deposits of filth are raked up, and the long-imprisoned, deadly gases burst forth in volume to destroy human life wholesale, as at Maidstone. There ought to be some paramount authority, exercising dictatorial powers throughout the whole area, to whose decrees all local bodies would have to submit.

In some crowded localities, where houses are so close and there are many people, the infant death rate simply appals scientific inquirers. At such places, the Darwinian doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" is seen in operation with terrible results. Thus, at Bromley the other day, it came out during an inquest on a crowded baby, that it shared a bed only 4ft. 6in. wide with its father, mother, and 3 other children, ranging in age from 4 to 9 years. The sanitation of the premises was, also, exceedingly imperfect, while the one room in which these 6 human beings lived and slept had very tiny dimensions. To my mind the only cause for wonder is that any of the children are alive.

What weekly dole is sufficient to enable a centenarian to stare at starvation in the Forest of Dean, 3s. a week appears to be considered an ample income. There is an old lady at Ruarden to whom the guardians have just sanctioned that noble allowance. She completed her century a few days back, and celebrated the occasion by asking for outdoor relief, apparently for the first time in her life. A grand old woman, truly; she has 43 grandchildren and about 100 great-grandchildren still alive. I do not find much fault with the guardians for their parsimony; they are bound to look after the ratepayers' interests, and certainly not at the expense of local benevolence should have taken action to save the venerable dame from the humiliation of begging for parish relief.

Neighbourly feeling appears to be sadly lacking in some London suburbs. Every week we are inundated with complaints about howling dogs, crowing cocks, and marauding cats, and, in almost every instance, the victim asserts that the owner of the offending animal seeks at the idea of alleviating his neighbours' sufferings, and challenges them to go to law. In one case, however, it is just reported to me by an afflicted gentleman in a Western suburb that, on making complaint about a howling dog to a neighbour, personal stranger to him, the animal was at the time of the complaint being taken inside the house at night. And what is the result of this "condemnation"? My correspondent vows that if it ever be in his power to do a good turn to his obliging neighbour, he will do it with the greatest goodwill in the world.

A curious but highly complimentary suggestion is addressed to me by an old reader who purports to try his luck of gold in the "New Spring." "Could you not manage," he writes, "to insure a supply of your admirable paper to the miners? I am certain it would be warmly appreciated." No doubt about that; both in South Africa and Western Australia, the gold-seeker loves his "people," by reason of its supply of all conveniences. For the present, however, I can only assure my correspondent that he may rely upon every endeavour being made to comply with his desire.

Rarely have I had greater pleasure than in dining last Monday with the Balclutha Society at the St. James's Banqueting Hall. Something of a veteran myself, although not so fortunate as to participate in the glories of the Crimean campaign, my warmest sympathies were naturally for the gallant old boys who sat around me. Most pleasant, too, was it to witness their enjoyment and merriment. No doubt, many of them have plenty of worries, financial and others, but for the time being they forgot their cares, and the question of the gallant men of old comrades who the glorious past. The Balclutha Society does really noble work by giving these gallant men an opportunity once a year for reviving old friendships by personal intercourse.

## WILL WORKMAN.

One of the most important questions at present before the country, especially as far as employers and employees are concerned, is this: In what manner can the Act of Parliament which will prevent both strikes and lock-outs—or, in other words, can we make arbitration or conciliation compulsory? Of course, there is on this question, as on every other, great difference of opinion. Personally, I am a hearty supporter of the Act, and I think it is impossible to pass any such Act, or, rather, that it would be impossible to enforce it if it was passed, which amounts to much the same thing.

And I am more than ever convinced of the necessity of a meeting one evening last week to hear about an Act of this kind that was said to be a success. The occasion was an address by the Agent-general for New Zealand, and formerly the Minister for Labour for that colony. There is no mistake about it, the speaker put the matter very clearly before his audience, and made the very best of his case; but, after all, he left us with the impression that he should try and prove his case by facts, and not by appeals to feelings, and that's what I like to hear.

The facts were these: For the last two years an Act known as the "Industrial Conciliation Act" has been in force in the colony of New Zealand, which Act provides for the establish-

ment of boards of conciliation, composed of an equal number of masters and men. These boards have power to intervene in every industrial dispute, but have made endless remedies for the pastime among the powers not only to summon witnesses, but also to call for the production of accounts and papers from both sides. But these boards have no power to enforce their decisions. This is done by a general arbitration court of the colony, which is composed of a judge and two assessors, one representing the men and another the employers.

If either side decline to conform to or obey this decision, the penalty is a £500 fine in the case of an employer, the same amount in the case of a trade union as a body, and £10 per head in the case of individual members of a trade union; and, as a proof of the beneficial working of the Act, the lecturer told us that during the last two years there had been neither strike nor lock-out in the colony, but there had been arbitration in sixteen cases.

But, as far as I could see, this proved simply nothing. First of all, we can make no comparison between New Zealand and this country. The population of that colony is just about one-seventh the population of London, or somewhere about that of Manchester and Oldham combined—or, looked at in another way, if all the working men of this country were to strike, they would not nearly amount to the number there are out at present in this country in connection with the engineering dispute.

But some will say, What difference does the number make? I think it makes a great deal. For instance, one of the audience asked the lecturer how his Act would work in such a case as that of the boilermakers, who refuse to obey the decision of their trade union representatives. He replied that "He could not conceive of such a case occurring in New Zealand; but, if it did, the men would be fined £10 each, and the union would be fined also."

Why, in the name of common sense, the union should be fined in such a case could not see. And there was another thing I did not see, and that is how you are going to enforce a fine of £10 per head upon 3,000 men whose only offence is that they are doing what they have a perfect right to do—that is, refuse to work until they are satisfied with the pay and hours of labour.

I don't say the boilermakers are right in the attitude they have taken up, and I don't say they are wrong; but I do say this: You may (or, rather, it's possible you might) pass a law to make a man having strike pay, you may prevent him getting poor law relief, but when you have done that, you have done all you can do—at least in this country; and, for my own part, I would vote against either political party who tried to do even as much as that. We want arbitration and conciliation, but not compulsion.

## MR. WHEELER.

The American bicycle manufacturers will have to make the most of the Stanley Show, for the committee of the National will have none of them at the Crystal Palace. This arbitrary decision was announced after considerable thought had been given to the subject. It must not be imagined the English manufacturers are in any way afraid of their Yankee competitors, but where space is limited it is only fair that an association of British manufacturers should protect their own countrymen, of which there are 150 anxious to exhibit. Another phase of the question is the fact that enormous numbers of cheap American machines have been shipped over here and offered at cut price or under the production of a number of the demand, if machines of this description, which, by the by, are highly coloured, were shown and marked at prices, varying upwards from £5, it could but do harm to the English trade, who turn out high grade bicycles.

There is a clergyman in the West of England who should be subsidised by the C.T.C., the N.C.U., and any other cycling bodies who have the welfare of their pastime at heart. This reverend gentleman might well be provided with a handsome income, raised by public subscription, should he be able to set forth upon a mission to the police of the United Kingdom. That he could do good work is undeniable, for he recently convinced an inspector of police in Torquay that to ride a bicycle at night without a lighted lamp was a crime, and that the police should not be troubled to commit. The officer was returning home one night last week when his lamp went out, and instead of dismounting and walking his machine, he realised, what we all have at times, a desire to ride on. This he did, and meeting the clergyman he questioned him as to the legality of his action. In a few words the padre explained the sinfulness of such a proceeding, and the inspector's conscience pricked hard, so he issued a summons against himself, and was fined 5s. The next lampless cyclist who meets the inspector can hardly hope for mercy.

The recent C.T.C. circular, addressed to various urban and rural district council, has been received in many different ways. To my mind the circular was worded in a manner likely to give offence rather than to obtain co-operation for the benefit of touring cyclists. A little tact goes a long way, and one more often gains a point by using a persuasive tone than by hinting the use of half a brick, a hint which invariably runs against the opposition. The chief threat of prosecuting those who omit to have the high roads swept clean of all thorns naturally put up the backs of many. Therefore, the reports, which come to hand every now and then of rural district councilors on their bicycles, are highly diverting. One of our chairman, after reading the letter, rose and delivered a mock speech, in which he suggested that the presence of bicycles and perambulators were making life unbearable. This philosopher evidently does not love cyclists, and is apparently a happy father, after this brilliant rally, for the clerk was instructed to lay the C.T.C. circular "upon the table."

After hammering so long upon the subject, it is gratifying to note that at the recent N.C.U. meeting, one of the members in the matter of road racing and road record breaking. I hope that those gentlemen, who, in the past, have spent their time in abetting this illegal and sordid side of the pastime, will find some more useful occupation.

Record breakers and the reckless class of scorcher have not only raised the hand of the law against cyclists, but have made endless enemies for the pastime among the powers not only to summon witnesses, but also to call for the production of accounts and papers from both sides. But these boards have no power to enforce their decisions. This is done by a general arbitration court of the colony, which is composed of a judge and two assessors, one representing the men and another the employers.

By the time these lines are in print the majority of cyclists will have read of Mr. Lane's recent decision at the South-western Police Court. A certain cyclist was riding without a lamp after dark, and was, therefore, charged at the local court for riding to the common danger. The rider's defence was a time-honoured one, which has been pleaded in vain before half the magistrates of the United Kingdom. That is, he claimed that inasmuch as he was in the centre of a group of other wheelmen, all of whom were showing lights, the public were not endangered. It comes as a pleasant surprise to all that a magistrate has been found at last who will hear a case against a cyclist on its merits, and summons against the rider was dismissed. At the same time cyclists must not jump at the conclusion that they may ride without a light with impunity. Circumstances altered cases.

## MADAME.

The Amelia mantle is one of the new models of mantles from Paris. Its exact proportions make the shape far more elegant and becoming than any I have yet seen. It is longer and better suited to winter wear than most. The capelet sleeves, too, are not so full as to be ungainly. The material is a thick, richly braided in black, and the collar is cut in one with the mantle. It may be desired, with black astrachan fur.



THE AMELIA MANTLE.

The Larna long coat is made somewhat in the Reding-bone style, in a long, inglo or ulster shape, in green cloth, and fastened on one side with green buttons. It has revers, a cuff, a collar of green velvet. These long coats are very stylish, but they should only be worn by tall, slender women, and in dry weather, because they are quite unfitted for rainy days.

A few hints on home dressmaking may not be amiss at this season of the year, when so many of our garments are being renovated. Skirts will need retrimming, and the ever useful tubular bra is invaluable for this purpose. So are the narrow inch-wide black satin and velvet ribbons. I have always found it best to buy ribbons and laces in "cheap shops," because in many of these we find short lengths of very lovely lace which are bought by the firm as "samples," and cost about one half of what is usually asked for them. Only yesterday I laid in quite a stock of beautiful guipure lace. The thin net laces are a delusion and a snare. They soil and get rumpled so quickly that they are hardly worth making up. The thicker lace looks lovely over white or coloured satin. If a twine shade is chosen it will not show the dirt easily. For a bodice it is necessary to have a good pattern cut to one's own particular measurements, and the chief point is now to have the lining fit well. With the tight-fitting bodices we require to have the lining very full, and the dress material well stretched over it, but as full bodices are more general we need not trouble on this head.

Very large darts must be made if the figure is full and the wearer has large hips, else the sides of the waist will go into wrinkles. The waist must be pinned down to its proper place, back and front, and the front and back must not be altered. French dressmakers correct both sides of the bodice, and let the lining on the wrong side, which is far the safer plan. The alterations must be made in the under arm seams, and those on the shoulders, which, for small-boned women, require to be well raised, passing the hand over the bodice upwards from waist to shoulder.

On no account must the chest be contracted, else it will form an ugly ridge across the bust. The shoulder seams are altered last, and the arm holes must be cut comfortably, but not too wide. Every part of the bodice must correspond as to size to the normal figure, and the neck be carefully cut to the right shape, as if it is too wide the appearance of the bodice is spoiled. A little pleat here and there in the lining to ensure the fit is no longer deemed a mistake. The material can be draped or drawn over it. Whalebone should be steamed in cold water to make it supple, but cased steels are all that is required for most bodices if they

are properly put in. They must not be placed too high or too low. Lining is important; for stout figures use linenette; for slight women, satin.

A pretty pink lining looks well over sewn in green or mauve. It does not cost anything to make things tastefully, and it makes all the difference to the eye. A black bodice looks well lined with pink or blue satin. A grey with pink or blue satin. Use sewing silk as much as possible, and be sure to turn when putting in the sleeves a narrow tape round the arm hole. Have a waistband the colour of the lining, and be sure to put tapes to the skirt and at the neck to hang up the dress.

For tailor-made bodices the interlining should be of tailor's canvas, and the lining of Italian cloth or silk. The lining must be cut the same way as the cloth. Revers cut in one with the bodice always look best. They must be interlined with stiff muslin or sailor's canvas. Use sewing silk as much as possible, and be sure to turn when putting in the sleeves a narrow tape round the arm hole. Have a waistband the colour of the lining, and be sure to put tapes to the skirt and at the neck to hang up the dress.

For instance, if a yoke is too high or too low, or the skirt too full or too thin or podgy, and the best rule to place a white tape on the bodice, trying the different effects. Collars should be made to suit the wearer. High collars for long necks, short ones for fat necks. A bodice length varies from 2 to 2½ yards double width; 4 yards narrow width.

## PATTERN ORDER FORM.

Description.	Measure.	Description.	Measure.
1. Neck.	2. Arm, under.	8. Sleeve, inside arm.	
2. Waist.	3. Arm, over.	9. Sleeve, outside arm.	
3. Bust.	4. Bust, over.	10. Bust, over.	
4. Bust, under.	5. Bust, under.	11. Bust, under.	
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30. Bust, under.	31. Bust, under.		









College, 2; Belle Vue, 1. Argyll (II.),  
Ravelly, 0. Madburn Old Boys, 5; Mar-  
s, 0. Nelson Rovers, 3; Oldford Rovers,  
Aylestone P.T., 11; Shoreditch Y.M.C.A.,

Hampton, 3; O'Leary, 3. Star boys' bridge, 25.  
 Prinnace, 6. Five boys' bridge,  
 Ashley, 6.

**PECKHAM AND DISTRICT MATCHES.**

Peckham Albion (1), 2; Crown United, 2.  
 Canberwell Rovers, 2; Peckham, 2. Chertsey, 3;  
 Wellfleet, 2; Hampton, 0. Iydean, 3;  
 Andean Swifts, 3. Belmont, 1; Corsicans, 1.  
 St. Mary's, 3; Crescent, 1. Trinity (1), 2;  
 Parkhurst, 1.

**RUGBY.**

Bedford v. Olney.—At Bedford. This was  
 the second meeting this season of these clubs,  
 and they are evidently greatly pleased, for in  
 the first match they were beaten by 10 to 0.  
 The points. Yesterday the result was a draw  
 1 try each. Berrill scoring for Olney and  
 Kendall for Bedford. Owing to the late start  
 the latter part of the game was played almost  
 in darkness.

**BILLIARDS.**

JOHN ROBERTS v. H. W. STEVENSON.  
 The second half of the spot-barred match  
 as the Egyptian Hall in which Roberts conceded  
 9,000 start in 24,000 to Stevenson, proved very

an exceptionally brilliant exhibition. On Monday Roberts made a break of 608, which is so far the highest this season. By Friday night he had taken 970 points, his best score being 22,750; Roberts, 21,348. On resuming for the final stage, Roberts contributed 65, 180, 307, 327, 158, 91, and 195, against 107, 77, 86, 68, and 66, off at the adjournment as 22,600 against 23,598. This appeared to give him a chance of victory, but Stevenson held his own at night, and with 78, 60, 80, 50, 58, 84, 85, 93, 104, 103, 102, 101, 94, 84, 82, 84, 80, 123, 100, 161, and 139, won by 511 points. The record at the finish was—Stevenson, 24,009; Roberts, 23,457.

**CHAS. DAWSON VS. W. SPILLER.**

Hull in England. Soho, the third heat in the spot-barred tournament was decided, the competitors being Chas. Dawson and W. Spiller. Dawson, who conceded 1,000 points up on Tuesday, after having been caught his man on Tuesday, after which he drew away steadily until by Friday night he had carried his figures to 7,501 against Spiller's 7,000. On Saturday afternoon

noon of the final stage, Dawson once more had matters all his own way, first raising an incomplete 79 to 36, then drawing rights away with 79, 104, 112, 86, and 96, before he was finally defeated by (unfashioned) as 8,232 to his opponent's 5,680. On continuation in the evening, the best breakers were 117, 157, 79, 76, and 52 to Dawson, and 32 and 50 to Spiller, who won the match by 8,232 to 5,623; Spiller, 5,620. Afterwards all was plain sailing for Dawson, who ran out a winner by 3,153 points, the final score being:-Dawson, 9,000; Spiller, 5,620.

MICHELL v. W. COOK, JUN.  
Some excellent billiards marked the earlier stages of the spot-barred match at the hall in Eobost-, where, during the week, Mitchell was engaged in a series of matches with young Cook, the son of the late ex-champion. As a result of the first 5 days' play Cook left off last night at 1,690 against Mitchell's 4,508. The final scores were:-Cook, 1,690; Mitchell, 4,508. In the afternoon were 63, 30, 46, 39 and 22 against 128, 38, 163, 38 and 76, and at night 294, 29, 30, 31, 31, 34.

**T. AITKEN (ABERDEEN) V. T. W. RAE (EDINBURGH).**  
This match, 9.00 p.m. to-night, for £20 and silver cup, between these players has been going on in Glasgow during this week. Aitken's form has proved up to the reputation gained in London recently, he having registered 100 runs in 100 balls, but he was out at the close of the afternoon.—Aitken, 8, 220; Rae, 6, 120.

**GOLF.**

**Royal Export Forest Club's Monthly Medal.**  
W. Surtees, 76 net.—Hamstead Club's Borey Competition: J. E. Junior, 1 up.—West Mid. Golf Club: J. H. Stammers by 14 holes. West Herts Club's Autumn Meeting. Club Silver Medal (scratch): F. W. Graham, 84. Captain's Prize: Fenton W. Graham, 79 net. Club Prize Handicap of 12 and under, 91 net. Club Prize Handicap of 12 and over, 82 net.—Norbury Club's Monthly Medal: E. A.

Peach, 78 net.—Royal Ashdown "Forever  
 Club's" Monthly Meeting: C. L. Reads, 60.  
 Dewber took 1000. L. Reads, 90. J. G.  
 Scott, the MARCY.

### HOCKEY.

East Shore beat Southgate by 3 goals to 1.  
 Hampton Wick beat Tulse Hill by 3 to 0.  
 Croydon beat Staines by 3 to 3. Willende  
 (II.) beat Chestnut (II.) by 4 to 1. Hamp-  
 ton Wick (II.) beat St. Bartholomew's by 2  
 to 0. Bromley (II.) beat Putney and Richmond by  
 0 to 0. Willende beat Chestnut by 3 to 0.  
 Molesey beat Ealing by 4 to 1. Southgate  
 beat Hampton Wick by 2 to 0. Southgate  
 (III.) drew with St. Bartholomew's.  
 All Ealing (II.) beat Molesey by 5 to 1  
 to Tulse Hill (II.) beat Hampton Wick (II.)  
 3 to 0. Tulse Hill (III.) beat Hampton Wick  
 (III.) by 4 to 0.

### LACROSSE.

Blackheath beat Witleigh by 16 to 2. Cam-  
 den (2nd) beat Highbury (2nd) by 11 to 1. West  
 Herts beat Woodford (2nd) by 5 to 2. Highbury  
 beat Hampstead (2nd) by 15 to 1. West Lon-  
 don beat Hampstead by 9 to 1. Clapham (2nd)  
 beat Brixton (2nd) by 9 to 0.

**BOXING.**

**BOXING CONTESTS AT THE EXCELSIOR  
HALL, BETHNAL GREEN.**

The attendance at this now favourite resort of the followers of boxing was a number over 2,000 last night, and a very long programme, consisting of glove contests and competition were brought off, brief results which follow:—

Six Rounds Contest.—A. Gorgias, Hackney, beat J. Somers, Tower. The latter though scarcely so big as his rival, was the more finished boxer, and hid his own fire till the first half of the contest. Gorgias, though smaller, then served him, and giving much to rest had won well when he got the verdict.

Competition between Four Picked Lads, weights.—First bouts (4 rounds): Bill T. Ford, Bloomsbury, beat Ginger Bompas, St. Giles. The latter was a strong, powerful lad, and he, using both hands with great precision caused Bompas to retire at the end of 2 minutes.

beat Curtis, New Cross, Beat Air Machine Spittin' Fire, who was a very heavy fighter, trying to knock out his opponent with his avail. Curtis at the finish gaining the award. Final bout (6 rounds): To:ford beat Curtis in the fifth round.

**Five Rounds Contest:**—Fred Stout, Stepan beat Ginger Dippie, Hackney. Although fairly well matched in size, and weight, they thoroughly knowing their business. Stout put Dippie in a headlock, and held him for a full 10 minutes, and won a bare-knuckle fight.

**Six Rounds Contest:**—Jem Wallace, Stoney, beat Jack Christian, St. George's. St. George's had a very good fight, but Wallace was a better conditioned fighter, and won the fight. Wallace was a Christian, who took the floor at short notice, so that Wallace won rather easily.

**Six Rounds Contest:**—Jack Crutchinson, St. George's, beat Jim Pepper, Aqueduct Town, winning after a hard battle in six rounds.

**Six Rounds Contest:**—Jack Mitchell, Beal, St. George's, beat Jem Sullivan, St. George's, giving away both height and weight, after a very close bout.

ten Rounds Contest.—C. E. Ebb, Bernadette beat Wag Hampton, Flushing, after a very spirited bout.

GLOVE TESTS AT THE GLENDALE GYMNASIUM.

Some very exciting boxing was witnessed at the above gymnasium by the numerous company present last night, the program consisting of a series of glove contests, the results of which are appended—

Eight Rounds Contest.—Bill Percy, Irlington, beat Bill Johnson, Canning Town. It proved to be a very exciting bout. The Irlingtonian, however, was somewhat stronger and more skillful.

Two Rounds Contest.—George Martin, Bernademy, beat Jim Warren, Rotherhithe. For the first half of the contest the exchange was very evenly contested, but from the period Martin, who was the stronger, graduated with his mass down, and won by the final round.

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16 SATURDAY'S SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION MATCHES—FIRST DIVISION.

NOTTS FOREST V. DERBY COUNTY.

At Nottingham. Both sides were keen. The play was full of interest. From a penalty kick McPherson scored for the Forest before the game had lasted 5 minutes. Following some even exchanges Archie Goodall equalized, Derby continued to have rather the better of the play, and eventually Bloomer headed a goal and placed them in the lead. Then the Forest, on terms again, but at half-time they were still a goal behind. The County leading by 2 to 1. Immediately after resuming play on a goal for the Forest, and that made the position level. McConachie put Derby ahead again, and Capes equalized for the Forest, but before the finish Stevenson added a goal to 2. Derby County, however, won by 4 goals to 2. The referee disallowed an appeal for off-side against the final goal.

PRESTON NORTH END V. BLACKBURN ROVERS.

Dunn and Boyd reappeared in the home team in this game. Preston, and a trial was given for the first time to Hassall, late of Blackburn. The contest opened very fast, and Campbell scored for the Rovers. When the half was over the score was 1 to 0. After the restart, Dunn pressed and Brown equalized. Close upon half-time both put the Rovers ahead again with a goal at long range, and at the interval the position was 2 to 1. Preston led to gain another point after the restart, but the Rovers scored a goal. The game ended in a victory for Blackburn Rovers by 4 goals to 1.

EVERTON V. SHEFFIELD UNITED.

Goal match took place on the Goodison Park ground at Liverpool. In less than 5 minutes from the start Bell scored a goal for Everton. He added a second shortly afterwards, and the goal was scored to his own side. Open play followed, and then Sheffield gradually worked down and attacked. As a result of this Cunningham equalized, and kept up the play. The Rovers scored a goal, and then the game was level. The game ended in a victory for Everton by 2 goals to 1.

STOKE V. WEST BROMWICH ATHLETIC.

At Stoke. The Rovers, while Stoke had 3 reserve men in their team and played a new left-half back in Parsons, Stafford Rangers. Stoke were good, but the Rovers were better. The game was full of interest, and the Rovers scored a goal. The game ended in a victory for Stoke by 2 goals to 1.

BOITON WANDERERS V. SUNDERLAND.

At Sunderland. The Wanderers were well met at the interval, and the game was full of interest. The Wanderers scored a goal, and the game ended in a victory for Sunderland by 2 goals to 1.

ASTON VILLA V. LIVERPOOL.

On the ground of the Villa at Aston. The Villa again played John Cowan, but Liverpool were without a left-half. The game was full of interest, and the Villa scored a goal. The game ended in a victory for Aston Villa by 2 goals to 1.

WOLVERHAMPTON V. NOTTS COUNTY.

At the Molineux Ground at Wolverhampton. The Wanderers were at full strength, whereas Notts County were without a left-half. The game was full of interest, and the Wanderers scored a goal. The game ended in a victory for Wolverhampton by 2 goals to 1.

POSITION OF CLUBS TO DATE.

Sheffield United	11	8	3	0
As'os Villa	11	7	2	2
Free Wanderers	11	6	3	2
Everton	9	5	1	3
Wolverhampton, Wmds.	10	4	3	3
Derby County	10	4	2	4
Fulder and	9	4	2	3
W. B. Albion	9	3	3	3
Sheffield Wednesday	10	4	1	5
Liverpool	9	3	3	3
Not'ham Forest	10	3	3	4
Blackburn Rovers	10	3	2	5
Stoke	10	3	2	5
Bury	8	2	2	4
Preston North End	10	1	3	6
Kettis County	10	1	2	6